# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI. TUESDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 1833. [NO. 2284.



THE Monthly Meeting of the Committee of the BYCULLA CLUB, will be held at the Club-house, on Saturday next, the November, at 5 o'clock.

*Club-house, 28th October*, 1833.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1834, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

*Courier Office, 29th October*, 1833.

NOTICE.

IN THE PRESS AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

AN Account of the origin and present condition, of the TRIBE OF RAMOOSEES, with the LIFE OF OOMIAH NAIK.

BY,

CAPTAIN MACKINTOSH.

Dedicated by permission, to the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF CLARE.

Applications for Copies should be made as soon as possible to MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE, & CO., as only a limited number will be printed.

The work will form a small Octavo Volume. Price, 5 Rupees per copy.

*Bombay, 28th Oct.* 1833.

MAHABULESHWUR HILLS.

DESIRABLE Bungalow for sale, or to be let for the Season—

The House called Nefier Cottage, the property of Lieutenant Colonel A. ROBERTSON. For particulars apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.

*Bombay, 29th October*, 1833.

FIFTY-THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS,

PRICE OF EACH TICKET, RS. 94.

A FEW Tickets in the above lottery are still for sale. Apply to the Printer at the COURIER OFFICE.—TERMS, CASH.

The drawing will commence on 5th November next.

EGGETT AND CO. beg respectfully to inform their customers that they are compelled, by the present high price of wheat, to raise their prices to the scale which will be found below. Tho' this high price prevailed more or less during the Monsoons, they were saved from the necessity of any corresponding rise in their prices, by having a large stock of wheat on hand purchased at the rates of last year. This being now exhausted, they are reluctantly obliged to have recourse to this temporary measure.

| | Old price. | New price. |
|---|---|---|
| | rs. | rs. |
| 1st sort of Bread per loaf, standard wt.. | 13 oz. 40 | 44 |
| 2d. Do..do....do.. | 13 do. 32 | 36 |
| 3d. or Brown do.... | 16 do. 20 | 24 |

*Bombay, 28th October*, 1833.

TO BE LET,

A commodious and airy, pleasant upper Roomed BUNGALOW, at Camballa, opposite to the Bee-Hive.—Apply to MOODY SORABJEE VATCHA GAUDY, at this Office, opposite to the Town Major's Office.

*Bombay, 29th October*, 1833.

FOR Sale—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plan of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price, rupees 3.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND SAINT HELENA,

TO sail on the 15th of November, the fine teak Ship GILMORE. A. I. 550 Tons Register.

H. H. Lindsay, Commander. This Ship has Poop and lower deck accommodations fitted up in a superior style, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application at the Office of DUNCAN GIBB, AND CO.

*Dady's Buildings, No.* 4.


MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieutenant Willoughby, Artillery, from the Mauritius.
Lieut. Wade, European Regt. from Poonah.
Major W. Hunt, Queen's Royals, from do.
Capt. D. Maclean, Queen's Royals, from do.
Lieut J. Ramsay, 4th Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.
Ensign Whitelock, 14th Regt. N. I. from Rajcote.
Ensign J. A. Rawlinson, 1st Gr. Regt. from Poonah.
Capt. Paul, 3d Regt. Light Cav. from .....do.
Lieut Powell, H. M. 40th Regt. from .. .. do.
Capt. T. Groundwater, H. A. from .. ...do.
2d Lieut. E. F. Pottinger, Art. from .....do.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surg. C. Lush, Medical Establishment, to Dharwar.
Ensign Francis Janverin, A. D. C. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22d inst., at Ahmednuggur, by the Rev. Charles Jackson, Captain C. S. Stuart, 4th Regt. Native Infantry, to Elizabeth Anne, youngest daughter of Colonel R. A. Willis, of this establishment.

On Monday, the 28th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Henry Jeffreys, A. M., C. R. Hogg, Esq., of the European Regt. eldest son of Colonel Hogg, Bombay Establishment, to Helen, third daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Cotgrave, Madras Engineers, and at the same time, Edwin Charles Cotgrave, Esq., 20th Regt. N. I. second son of the late Lieut. Col. Cotgrave, Madras Engineers, to Anna Maria, third daughter of the late Charles Hooke, Esq., of Brighton.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS, and DEPARTURES, None since our last.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.—Ahmerst.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS.—Nautilus, and Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Boyne, Bounty Hall, London, Gilmore, Sir Edward Paget, Earl of Eldon, Frances, Grace, Comala, Clairmont, William, and Elora.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Maria, Cyrene, Good Success, Cavendish Bentinck, and Ann.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
AMERICAN.—Henry Clay.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter, regarding the rate charged by agents for the transmission of packages to the interior, has never been received.

In reply to a correspondent at Seroor, we can only state that the 50th Regt. Bengal N. I. appears in the Calendars from that presidency to be stationed at Barrackpore.

## THE COURIER.

*TUESDAY, 29 OCTOBER*, 1833.

We have been requested to mention that the H. C. brig *Nautilus* will sail for Suez on the 5th. proximo, with a packet for England, which will be kept open for the receipt of letters until the evening of the 4th. at the Post Office.

It is stated in the *Mofussul Ukbar* of the 12th. inst. that Runjeet Sing has been attacked with paralysis, which has deprived him of the use of one side. Both his Highness and his household are said to be extremely desirous to keep the circumstance a profound secret, in consequence of which no one had been allowed to see him for several days.

A project for establishing a savings bank in Calcutta, it seems, by the Bengal papers, is shortly to be carried into effect under the auspices of the Supreme Government. The rules for the institution have already been drawn up under the directions of that body by a committee appointed for the purpose, and the 1st. proximo is fixed on as the period for commencing operations.—The principal features of the plan are as follows.—The Bank is to be upon the responsibility of Government, and is to be open for the reception of deposits from all classes of individuals, in sums of not less than one, or more than five hundred rupees. Upon these 4 per cent. interest per annum is to be paid for the first six months, when Government is to be at liberty, either to raise or reduce the rate, as they may see fit. No individual, however, is to be allowed interest on more that 500 rupees, and when deposits exceed that amount they are to be invested in the 4 per cent. loan.—

The rules for the administration of the Bank, have been published; but as they relate principally to the details of its management and explain nothing further than what we have stated regarding the principles on which it is established, we shall only mention that, by one of them, soldiers throughout the King's or Company's army are to have the privilege of remitting their pay, or any portion of it, to the Bank through the paymasters of their respective regiments, subject of course to the rules with regard to amount, and investment above mentioned.

Of such an institution as this appears at first sight to be, we presume but one opinion will be formed, and that greatly in its favor; for while it seems calculated to afford the humblest individuals a safe place of deposit for the smallest savings, it seems equally well adapted for the more wealthy, by enabling them to make their investments, and draw the interest on them, free of the commission they would otherwise have to pay.

The only doubts which arise regarding it, are how it is to be supported?—and, if at the expense of Government, what motives could have led to its establishment. With regard to these two points we must confess no very satisfactory solution presents itself to us. Had the object been purely one of public benefit, the restriction with regard to investments, by which they are required to be in the new 4 per cent. loan, would not have been made, and depositors would have been allowed to consult their own inclination with regard to the mode of employing their funds. As it is, however, the savings Bank has very much the appearance of being intended to assist the new four per cent. loan; and should that really be the case, the expense of its establishment would probably be considered of secondary importance to Government. But then the question is, will it effect the object in view? or in other words, will persons for the purpose of saving a half per cent. commission, consent to have their money invested at par in funds which are at a discount of 1½ per cent. and upwards.—If not, it is obvious the business of the Bank will be confined to small depositors; and if Government should continue to pay that class of individuals as much as four per cent. it is equally clear that the expenses of managing it must be a dead loss.

## *AMERICA.*

General Romulus M. Sunders, of Raleigh N. C., has been appointed by the President of the United States, Commissioner under the treaty of indemnity with France, in the place of Mr. Williams, (late U. S. Senator from Mississippi) resigned.

The Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer of the 18th ult. says:—"We understand that an agent of the Government has reached this place, for the purpose of treating with the Greek Indians for the whole of their lands in Alabama. We learn that should he succeed in making a treaty, he is authorized to repay to persons who hold Indian Reserves the amounts they have paid for them."—*Boston Courier, June* 6

At a general meeting of the students of the Theological Seminary at Andover on Tuesday last, after an address by Mr. Finley of Cincinnati, in which he stated that for every thirty dollars obtained for the purpose, one slave of good character would be voluntarily emancipated in Kentucky and sent to Liberia, it was voted, with two dissentient voices, that "we pledge ourselves, with the blessing of God, to raise a sufficient sum of money, within six months from this time, to effect the emancipation and removal to Liberia of at least one hundred slaves in Kentucky. [Com.]

The commission sitting in the case of Ex-Sheriff Parkins, in New-York, to decide upon his sanity, have closed the examination of witnesses, and adjourned for a week, to allow him to defend himself.—*Boston Courier, June* 7.

NEW MISSION TO THE INDIANS.—The New Commercial Advertiser says:—'A considerable interest had been recently excited for a body of Indians, called the '*Flat Heads*,' who reside beyond the Rocky Mountains, and who, some time ago, sent a deputation to St. Louis, a distance of three thousand miles, to inquire concerning the religion of the white man, or to be directed as to the manner of their worshiping the Great Spirit. We learn that the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having determined to send a Mission to this interesting people, three gentlemen have already volunteered their services for this pious undertaking.'—*Boston Daily Atlas, June* 10.

THE GREAT RAFT ON RED RIVER.—We understand that an official communication has just been received at this place from Captain Shreve, the enterprizing agent of the Government for removing obstructions to navigation, from the Mississippi and some of its important tributaries, stating that within the space of twenty-six days he had succeeded in removing twenty-six miles of the Great Raft on the Red River. Captain S. entertains the hope of being able to extend steamboat navigation up that river, eighty miles, before the close of the present season; and expresses great confidence in his ability, with the means at his control aided by a moderate sum, to remove the entire raft within a short time.—*Washington Globe.*

## *EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.*

MADRID, *June* 20.

From an early hour this morning the windows of all the houses situated in the streets through which the royal procession was to pass were decorated with rich stuffs, nearly in the same manner as is practised on the occasion of religious processions. This was done in conformity to the orders issued by the Corregidor. Among the mansions of the grandees of Spain which made the greatest display of splendour on the occasion, that of the Duke de Frias was most conspicuous. The Duke was to be the bearer of the *ettoque real* during the ceremony of the *jura*. The outside of his house had been so decorated as to assume the style of a Gothic castle, surmounted by a banner, on which had been printed the armorial bearings of his family. The palace of the Duchess de Benavente had been ornamented with pillars surrounded with garlands, and with various emblems. The whole front of the house of the Duke d'Hijar had been converted into a kind of gallery of paintings, representing each of the provinces of Spain, proclaiming the King's daughter, and the statues of industry, commerce, agriculture, and plenty.

At the time of the *jura* of Ferdinand VII., there was hardly a grandee of Spain who did not make a more splendid display of decorations; but they have since been most of them so impoverished, that a great number have found themselves under the necessity of acting with the utmost economy on the present occasion.

The house of the Commissary de la Cruzoda, the Government buildings, the Casa de Correos, the Museums of Painting and Artillery, the Custom-house, the Bank, the Royal printing-house, the barracks, several convents, la Carcel de Corte, the Council-house, la Villa la Panoderia, were all decorated with rich tapestry, and satin or velvet draperies, and with sumptuous canopies, under which were hung the portraits of their Majesties and their daughter.

Without waiting for the grand deputation which was to meet their Majesties and attend them to San Geronimo, the King and Queen, with their daughter, proceeded precisely at 11 o'clock a. m. to the church, and immediately after their arrival, the ceremony of administering the oath was commenced. It lasted until 2 o'clock p. m., and was performed exactly as laid down in the programme, which itself was an exact copy of those of the *juras* of the last century. The name of Don Carlos was not even mentioned during the ceremony.

The solemnity had more of brilliancy than grandeur. The whole inside of the church in which it took place had been lined with rich silk stuffs, of red and blue colours, with edges of white satin and gold. There was less of taste than richness in these ornaments.

Very few persons not having to take part in the business of the day were admitted to view the ceremony, the size of the church not having been such as to allow of the presence of the crowds who were anxious to gain admission. More than 30 deputies were obliged to stand huddled up in a corner, because there had not been room enough to place benches for their accommodation. The small number of seats allotted to strangers, besides those provided for the *corps diplomatique*, were secured by the officers of the household.

The young Princess, not accustomed to such bustle, became frightened at the number of times that her hand was kissed, and frequently burst into tears. There was some difficulty in appeasing her, and this was always done by giving her sugar plums.

At 6 o'clock their Majesties, with their daughter, after having promenaded at the Prado in state, followed by all the members of the Royal Family, also in their state carriages, and in grand costume, returned to their palace through the Carrera de San Geronimo, La Puerta del Sol, and the Strada Mayor.

The illuminations this evening have been universal and very brilliant. Those of the Prado, the fountains *de la villa*, the places of Santa Cruz and San Anton Martin, were the most effective.

This evening had been also fixed upon for the first experiment of lighting with gas one of the court-yards of the King's palace. It had been put down in the programme as part of the celebration of the event of the day. An English company had undertaken the process, and it has succeeded quite as far as could be wished.

The day's rejoicings were terminated by splendid fireworks, let off on the Place l'Oriente.

A great number of military promotions are about to be made, and a long list is announced of favours and distinctions, the whole in commemoration of the *jura*. Messrs. de Zea and Offalie are to be created Dukes and grandees of the first class.

The greatest tranquillity has prevailed up to the present moment. Y.

[*Times, July* 1.]

## FLOGGING IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

When the Reformed Parliament is prepared to vote twenty millions sterling to get rid of the cart-whip and of slavery it is to be hoped that some attention will be paid, before Parliament separates, to the situation of the free men in our Navy and Army. Are the good feelings and sympathy of the country to be expended on the black man and the slave; and shall not one word be uttered; or one effort made, in favour of our countrymen in the public service? It will be recollected, that on the 2d of April last, when the Mutiny Bill was in the House of Commons, Mr. HUME proposed a clause to put an end altogether to corporal punishment in the Army, within the United Kingdom, intending to make the trial first here, but extended the same protection to

in the Colonies. No man can deny that an army without proper discipline would be a nuisance anywhere; and in England particularly we should look with jealousy and alarm on an undisciplined army. In offering our decided objection to the degrading practice of flogging, we do not wish to see the soldier a lawless man, availing himself of his idle time to annoy and plunder his countrymen, for whose protection he is paid and supported; but we differ from the advocates of flogging as to the means of supporting order and good conduct. Whilst we admit that some of the men comprising the British Army have been in many instances, and for many years, perhaps not of the best class or the choicest characters, we believe that the means resorted to for discipline have been the main causes of keeping out of the Army a better class. The flogging, therefore, in our view of it, has been both cause and effect: and we wish to see a trial made of another, and we think better, mode of having a well-disciplined and an efficient army.

We think it right to restate the motion made by Mr. Hume on the 2d of April, with the suggestions made by Sir Francis Burdett and others, which were adopted, to allow of flogging for mutiny and drunkenness on duty: with these suggestions embodied, the proposition stood as follows—

"And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful to inflict corporal punishment by flogging, on any private soldier, corporal, or non-commissioned officer in the Army or Militia of the United Kingdom, within the United Kingdom—mutiny and drunkenness on duty excepted—any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

Although Lord Althorp and all the men in office voted against the motion, it will not be forgotten that 140 voted with Mr. Hume, and only 151 against him; so that the clause was rejected only by a majority of 11. We considered the measure then as carried, and the country generally coincided with us; and we hope the Secretary at War, Mr. Ellice, will soon take measures for meeting the general opinion and expectation, if he wishes to avoid the fate of Sir John Cam Hobhouse, and the displeasure of the country, which will not long endure to see flogging put an end to in the Slave Colonies and continued at home. Our attention was forcibly drawn to a statement by Mr. Hume in his speech on the Slave Resolutions, that there were more lashes given to the British soldier in time of peace, than to the slave in the Crown Colonies. It was stated, that in 1831, there were 1,477 soldiers flogged; and if the number of lashes on each are taken at the average of 300, which some officers consider to be a fair average, as it is seldom that any man receives fewer than 200, and many 500 or 600 lashes, it would appear that upwards of 440,000 lashes were inflicted in that year on an army of 103,413 men. We suspected that this statement must be exaggerated; and that it was perhaps hazarded, on the spur of the moment, to show the House that it was acting liberally towards the Slaves, whilst it was allowing such proceedings against the Whites. We are sorry to say that the statement is but too true; as we have taken the trouble to ascertain, that the number of punishments, as stated by Mr. Hume for 1831, is the smallest number ever inflicted on the Army in one year—a sad picture for any humane person to look upon, and sufficient to explain why we see able bodied men wandering over the country in want of employment and in a state of starvation, rather than enter the Army, where food, clothing, lodging, with moderate exercise, amounting to leisure rather than toil, are ample. It is the terror of the lash, we feel confident—the dread of having their backs laid bare at the whim and caprice of the officers of the Army, whether for personal or political offences—that deters men from entering the Army. But let the statement speak for itself.

*Number of Soldiers tried and punished by Corporal Punishment within the last Seven Years.*

| Years. | Establishment of British Army. | Number Tried. | Number Flogged. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1825 ..... | 98,946 ..... | 4,708 ... | 1,737 |
| 1826 ..... | 111,058 ..... | 5,524 ... | 2,242 |
| 1827 ..... | 111,107 ..... | 5,340 ... | 2,291 |
| 1828 ..... | 110,918 ..... | 5,314 ... | 2,143 |
| 1829 ..... | 103,747 ..... | 4,782 ... | 1.748 |
| 1830 ..... | 103,374 ..... | 5,747 ... | 1,662 |
| 1831 ..... | 103,413 ..... | 7,370 ... | 1,477 |

After this, which we believe to be quite correct, who will wonder that starving men shun the Army? who will say that there is not enough for humanity to act on at home, and to have ample occupation, without going abroad for objects? We hope Mr. Ellice, the Secretary of War, whose good feelings on that subject have been shown in his former votes, will take the hint, and like the Bishop of London in respect of Oaths, come forward and anticipate the public wishes. If not, we shall return to the subject.—*The Spectator, May 25.*

## THE EXPULSION OF MR. GRÆME, THE EX-GOVERNOR, FROM THE COUNCIL, AT FORT SAINT GEORGE.

In 1827, throughout the territory under Madras, the acknowledged defects in the administration of criminal judicature became so glaring as to induce the judges of one of the courts of circuit to join in a request to Sir Thomas Munro, recommending that an immediate attempt might be made to remedy them, by the establishment of Trial by Jury.

Sir George Walker, the commander-in-chief, earnestly entreated that the Board would pause, before it authorised a plan, replete with so much mischief; but Sir Thomas Munro, with the warm concurrence of the majority of his Council, promulgated a law, introducing Trial by Jury; yet, with his habitual caution, he desired that in the first instance, a mere experiment might be made; upon the result of which was to depend the general introduction into the Madras territories. During a long series of years, the community of Madras had admired the integrity, ability, and industry of their rigorous old Governor—they had full confidence in the perfect safety of any measure of amelioration sanctioned by him.

But one month after the passing of this just and necessary law, Sir Thomas Munro died; therefore, it may be regarded as the matured fruit of the autumn of his life.—Mr. Græme succeeded to the Government, and proceeded to carry the measure into effect.

In October, Mr. Lushington took his seat, as Governor, and made a minute, on suspending the experiment of Trial by Jury, in which he said,—"The most remarkable feature in this proceeding is, the precipitancy with which this great change has been introduced. Instead of undergoing that patient investigation which its novel and momentous nature demanded, the proposition, recommended by the imperfect arguments of two circuit judges, is, at once, embraced and framed into a law, in disregard of all those wholesome restraints which the orders of the Company, and the experience of successive Governments have imposed upon the two frequent zeal of subordinate officers, and in defiance of an earnest entreaty from the Commander-in-Chief, that the Board would pause before it authorised a plan, replete with so much mischief." Mr. Lushington issued a public order, which suspended the operation of the law which permitted Trial by Jury—thus he prohibited the intended experiment. This act of authority, which disallowed a mere experiment of Trial by Jury, excited surprise and regret, for it was felt that the experiment was perfectly safe, and most important; but, when the minute made on passing the order became public, the feeling of dissatisfaction was greatly aggravated. All classes lamented that so important an experimental measure, emanating from the deceased veteran, had been disallowed by the newly arrived Governor.

In Jan. 1828, Mr. Lushington made another minute on the subject of Trial by Jury, in which he said, "I am warned that it is the infirmity of weak minds to rush in, where abler men fear to tread, and though it be true, I find that the idea of administering criminal justice to the Provinces, did receive the sanction of my distinguished predecessor, in the last months of his administration; yet, at present, I regard this as one of the mistakes of the wise in life's last days, to which he was excited by the importunity of inconsiderate zealots, which we approach with tenderness to lament, but not to imitate."

To this Mr. Græme replied, "It is painful to observe, throughout Mr. Lushington's minutes, an earnest attempt to make Sir Thomas Munro appear a passive weak instrument in the hands of inconsiderate zealots; to his honourable employers, therefore, it should be known, that Sir Thomas Munro preserved the vigour of his faculties, with his ruling passion, the good of the country, even in death. The humane and liberal principles towards the natives of India which pervade Sir Thomas Munro's writings, and which practically influenced his conduct towards them, are those which I am proud to acknowledge, I imbibed from him at an early period of my life, when I was placed under the authority, and which I shall be equally proud to endeavour to observe in my remaining service to the Company. Impressed with the importance and soundness of those principles, it cannot be a matter of surprise, that I hailed, with cordiality, a proposition for introducing Trial by Jury amongst the natives of India. All the caution that was requisite and desirable was prescribed before it should be extended into all the territories of this presidency. Sir Thomas Munro proposed that its operation should be limited for a time to the quarter sessions at Chittore. Its extension, of course, was made to depend upon the degree in which it was found to answer, and upon the will of the actual Government. What further security could be required by the most cautious policy? Is it to be a reproach to the energetic character of Sir Thomas Munro, that his successor feels himself unable to enter into his comprehensive views? Is he therefore to be charged with precipitancy? Do the benevolent, the prudent, and practically liberal sentiments contained in Sir Thomas Munro's minute on the state of the country, and the condition of the people, which would do honour to any statesman, philosopher, or philanthrophist, in any age or nation, betray their rise from any but a profound source? Do they indicate any weak dependence upon inconsiderate zealots? As a Member of the Government, of which Sir Thomas Munro was the respected head, I have felt myself entitled, and called upon to enter into a justification of the measure which Mr. Lushington has been pleased to censure for precipitancy; I should otherwise have left his valuable writings and the impression which his virtuous and useful life has made to stand, unencumbered with my assistance, as a bulwark against hostile imputations."

Mr. Lushington advised Mr. Græme to withdraw his minute, but he refused to comply with this advice.

Mr. Lushington said, "Mr. Græme must be made sensible, that he, like every servant of the Company, is to submit to its authority, and to those to whom that authority is entrusted. Whatever may be his own ideas of his own absolute sufficiency, it would be a great direliction of our duty to absolve him from all control. I have thus stated what I hope will restore Mr. Græme to a just view of his own situation, and convince him, that I should not hesitate to propose to the Board, any measure relating to his conduct which I think the due government of the Company's affairs may hereafter demand. I should feel it my duty to propose the suspension of Mr. Græme from the Council, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known, if his regular period of service had not so nearly approached. But, if I have the pain of perceiving any evil consequences resulting to the Company's affairs from his offensive conduct towards the head of this Government, it will become my duty to call the attention of the Board again to these minutes."

Mr. Græme replied,—"I yield precedence to no man in ready obedience to the authority established by law; but, I cannot conceive by what torture of malicious ingenuity my expressions, taken in connection with the circumstances which produced it, can be construed into disobedience of that authority. I will not submit to sit as a member of this Government, under the humiliation of being suspected of having acted unfairly, without demanding explanation. I will not submit to have questions of a distrustful nature put to me by Mr. Lushington individually, without the united sanction of the Council Board, or of a majority whose proceedings have been open and recorded, or of the President, after observing the conditions of the law, without requiring explanations. I regard such questions as encroaching upon the honest and independent discharge of my duties, as a Member of Council. Mr. Lushington has ventured to hold out the unwarrantable menace of suspending me from Council. Such a menace, is in itself, a deadly blow at the dignity and independence of the members of the Government, and as such cannot fail to be felt by every member of this Government. It is a gross violation of the Constitution of this Government, as by law established. Let Mr. Lushington execute it at his peril. I shall neither be deterred from the independent discharge of the duties which the law requires of me, nor irritated to do any thing offensive to the head of the Government, by this intimidation, or to thwart his legal authority in any way. Mr. Lushington has been pleased to limit my existence as a member of this Government, but his good wishes are not founded on the law—this continuance depends upon the will and pleasure of the Court of Directors. The charge of combining with secretaries to obstruct the Governor I am appointed to assist, I treat, as it regards myself, with the haughtiest degree of disdain and contempt. If it is meant to involve that invaluable servant, Mr. Hill, it inflicts upon me a degree of pain which I cannot suppress. I am afraid it is not easy to misunderstand the aim of Mr. Lushington, to connect Mr. Hills's conduct with mine, though it is not expressly avowed; but there are circumstances which justify the suspicion of an intended connexion in the mind of Mr. Lushington, which I must state, though I should otherwise have scouted it, as impossible. Mr. Lushington threatens me with suspension from my situation as a Member of this Government, and dismisses Mr. Hill on the same day, almost at the same moment. He first of all makes Mr. Hill read at the Council-table the minute containing the threat against me, desires him to retire, and immediately calls in another Secretary to read the minute pronouncing Mr. Hill's dismissal. For nearly the last five years I have had an opportunity of closely observing Mr. Hill, whilst he held the offices of Secretary to Government and Chief Secretary, and I will venture to affirm, that there is not an individual in the Civil-service by whom he is surpassed in talents, in sound good sense, in clear strong judgment, in a capacity to develope his ideas on public affairs, in an ardent sense of duty to the Government. His private, no less than his public virtues, are equally deserving of unmixed approbation. It is a Public-officer, thus raised to distinction by his own intrinsic merits, that the President purposes to degrade from his high and responsible office of Chief-secretary to this Government, without assigning any reason for such an act of power. I revolt from such a stretch of authority with astonishment and grief, as alike repugnant to justice to the individual, to the design of the legislature, the wishes and the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and as destructive to all honorable ambition; I therefore record my most solemn dissent."

In May following, Mr. Græme said, "The early propensity shown by Mr. Lushington to throw the preceding Governments into a disadvantageous contrast with his own, prompted by the prejudices of an evil adviser, led him to the miserable policy of betraying a marked distrust of a Member of the Government; and when that Member requests that the distrustful proceeding should be accounted for, and defends his conduct from the censure passed upon him, Mr. Lushington proceeds to the extremity of threatening to suspend him from his situation in Council. Was there any thing extraordinary, any thing factious, in my desire to have such a proceeding explained? Could I, with any sense of honour be silent; and would not such a silence have been construed into a consciousness of impropriety, and would not such an *apparent* conviction of unfairness of conduct have humiliated me in my own eyes, and in the eyes of others, and rendered me an unworthy instrument in the hands of a President, who knows not how to respect the dignified independence of a Member of the Government? I request the Honorable Court of Directors to consider whether there was any thing in my minutes, written to repel an unjust attack on the part of Mr. Lushington upon the two preceding administrations; any thing which could warrant the false charges conveyed in Mr. Lushington's minute, or his menace of suspension? If such a wanton abuse of authority were to pass without reprobation, there would be an end to the honest exercise of their duty by the Members of the Government; they would cease to be the salutary checks which the legislature contemplated by their appointment."

Members of Council are appointed by the Company to serve during the pleasure of the Company; but Mr. Lushington expelled Mr. Græme from Council, on the plea that he had served five years in Council, and he called in Mr. Taylor, who had been previously appointed by the Company to fill the first vacancy that might occur. Mr. Græme protested against this measure, and from the moment of Mr. Græme's expulsion from the Council, until his commission was formally cancelled by the Company, the Government of Madras ceased to be a legal government—its powers were usurped by Mr. Lushington, Sir George Walker, Mr. Ogilvie, and Mr. Taylor; for the self-same instrument which constitued Mr. Lushington President of the Council, named Mr. Græme as Third Member of that Council; thereby vitiating Mr. Græme's commission, Mr. Lushington vitiated his own.

His expulsion of Mr. Græme from Council made him dependent upon Mr. Lushington's patronage; for some months he was left without notice; at length, Mr. Lushington tendered him the appointment of Chief-Judge of the Provisional Court of the Western Division, stating the office to be vacant, and saying that Mr. Græme's long residence, and intimate acquaintance with the country, and the inhabitants peculiarly qualified him for the situation. After some consideration, Mr. Graeme accepted the offer; but, on the following day, Mr. Lushington deputed a gentleman to inform Mr. Græme that, as the appointment which had been tendered for his acceptance was *not vacant*, he had appointed him elsewhere. Mr. Græme respectfully declined the offer. After a few months as if to mark his sense of Mr. Græme's merits and sufferings, Lord William Bentinck appointed Mr. Græme Resident at Nagpoor, which is one of the highest and most lucrative offices in the gift of the Governor-General of India.

The Court of Directors, in January, wrote to Madras, saying—"scarcely any case of necessity could be strong enough to justify a great change in Sir Thomas Munro's system of government, when that change can only be effected by persons of whom it is nothing derogatory to say, that they have had less opportunities of becoming intimately conversant with the different departments of the government than the statesman, whose arrangements such a change would supersede."—*East India Magazine for June.*

## GASKELL'S MANUFACTURING POPULATION OF ENGLAND.

The subject of this work is one of the highest importance: it is intimately connected with the great inquiry that must soon be made into the condition of the "lower orders" of this country with a view to some extensive remedial changes. The basis on which society is founded in Great Britain is the broad mass of the industrious classes,—operatives, working, or ought-to-be working men, or by whatever other name they may be called. It is to be feared that our foundation will be found rotten. Mr. Gaskell's inquiry almost solely embraces the cotton-spinning population of Manchester: amongst it his experience seems to be entirely laid, and by its misery and vice his sympathies to have been chiefly roused. The picture he gives is appalling. We were indeed prepared for most of his facts, by Dr. Kay's valuable pamphlet. Mr. Gaskell, however, goes over a wider extent of ground, and embraces pictures in detail, and considerations of causes and their results, inconsistent with the object Dr. Kay had in view in his work. We wish Mr. Gaskell had indulged us with some glimpses of a practical remedy. It is a difficult subject; and at any rate that man who fairly presents all its evils—its horrors—before the eyes of his fellow countrymen, is entitled to their gratitude.

Of the nature of this work, and the skill with which it is constructed, our readers will judge. Some of the pictures are certainly drawn with power, they are effective, and we fear just. The following for instance, though unrelieved by the humour of Hagarth, has his truth.

### THE GIN-SHOP.

It is a strange sight to watch one of these dens of wickedness throughout an evening; it is a strange, a melancholy, yet to the meditative man an interesting sight. There approaches a half-clad man, covered with cardings, shivering even beneath the summer breeze which is singing around him. He comes with a faltering step, downcast eye, and air of general exhaustion and dejection. He reaches his accustomed gin-vault, disappears for half an hour or less,—and now comes forth a new creature: were it not his filthy dress, he would hardly be recognized; for his step is elastic, his eye is brilliant and open, his air animated and joyous. He inhales the breezes as a refreshing draught, and he deems himself happy. His enjoyment is however, short-lived, and purchased at an immense sacrifice, for the

"---Price is death!
It is a costly feast."

Now comes a woman, perhaps his wife, bearing a sickly and cadaverous-looking infant, wailing and moaning as if in pain or wanting nutriment. She is indeed offering it the breast but it is flaccid and cold as marble. She has no endearments for her child, it is held as a burden—passively and carelessly. She is thin, pale, and badly dressed: is without bonnet, and her cap is soiled and ragged; her bosom is exposed, her gown is filthy, her shoes only half on her feet, and the whole aspect forlorn and forbidding. She, too, disappears for a time within the gin-shop, remains longer than her husband, but returns equally changed. The child is now crowing in her arms, clapping its tiny hands, and is filled with infantine mirth; whilst its mother views it with fondness, joins in its vociferations, tosses it in her arms, and kisses it like a mother. She passes on cheerily, her whole gait is altered, her cheeks are flushed and she thinks herself happy, for her maternal feelings are aroused, and her inebriated child seems to her own disordered sense the very paragon of beauty and delight.

The pair have now reached home—night is far advanced, and the fumes of their intoxications are worn off or become converted into

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sullenness. The child is in a stupor, and the husband and wife meet without a single kindly greeting. There is no food, no fire: bickerings arise, mutual recriminations, blows, curses—till both at last sink into the stupified sleep of drunkenness, worn out by toil, excessive stimulus, and evil passions—leaving the child lying on a ricketty chair, from which it must inevitably fall should it awake.

Here come several girls and young women tolerably dressed; some with harsh, husky voices, showing the premature development of puberity, others full-grown and perfectly-formed women. All, save one, have the same pallid hue of countenance, the same coarseness of expression, the same contour of figure—but all seem equally toil-worn and exhausted. One amongst them is, however, beautiful, and beautiful as an innocent girl alone can be—the very purity of her heart and her soul gleaming in her face. Her figure is plump and round, and her cheeks, though somewhat pale, are yet firm in their outline. It is evident that she is scarcely at home in the presence of her companions, nor one of them in feeling, though it would seem that she is condemned to the same labour. Yes, it is so. She is not many weeks returned from a distant town, in which she had been apprenticed to a respectable trade. Adverse circumstances have, however, driven her home, and she has no resource but to become a weaver, and this she has been for upwards of a week. She hesitates to enter the beer shop—she withdraws timidly, but at length is lost within its door, amidst the laughter and jeers of her companions. They remain long; and now approach a number of young men with soiled dress, open necks, and of obscene speech. They, too, enter the beer-house. Laughter long and loud resounds from it; time wears on, but the drunken revel continues unabated—now showing itself by bursts of obstreperous merriment—now by vollies of imprecations—now by the rude dance—and now by the ribald song. But where is that delicate and beautiful girl? Can she be one sharing such scenes? Can she, whose eyes & ears evidently revolted from the bold gestures and speeches of her companions, be remaining to share such coarse orgies? Eleven o'clock, and the party reappear. Cursing, swearing, hiccuping, indecent displays, mark their exit; and *there is* the fair girl, whose "unsmirched brow" so lately gave token of her purity. But now she is metamorphosed into a bacchanal, with distended and glowing cheeks, staggering step, disordered apparel—lost, utterly lost to herself; and when the morning bell rings her to her appointed labour, she will be one of the herd, and will speedily lose all trace of her purity and feminine beauty.

One of the causes of the moral degradation of the Manchester operatives, is assigned by Mr. Gaskell to the confined and crowded manner in which they live.

It very frequently happens that one tenement is held by several families, one room, or at most two, being generally looked upon as affording sufficient convenience for all the household purposes of four or five individuals. The demoralizing effects of this utter absence of social and domestic privacy must be seen before they can be throughly understood, or their extent appreciated. By laying bare all the wants and actions of the sexes, it strips them of outward regard for decency: modesty is annihilated; the father and mother, the brother and the sister, the male and female lodger, do not scruple to commit acts in the presence of each other, which even the savage hides from the eyes of his fellows.

The brutalizing agency of this mode of life is very strongly displayed in the language employed by the manufacturing population, young and old alike. Coarse and obsence expressions are their household words; indecent allusions are heard proceeding from the lips of brother to sister, and from sister to brother. The infant lisps words which, by common consent, are banished general society. Epithets are bandied from mother to child, and from child to mother, and between child and child, containing the grossest [illegible] of indecency. Husband and wife address [illegible] other in a form of speech which would be [illegible] seful to a brother; and these things may [illegible] nputed in a very considerable degree to the [illegible] miscuous way in which families herd together; a way that prevents all privacy, and which by bringing into open day things which delicacy commands should be shrounded from observation, destroys all notions of sexual decency and domectic chastity.

Twenty thousand persons are said to live in the wretched cellars of the Manchester cottages. These are chiefly Irish; and this is a picture of that class of the population.

There are generally Irish families,—hand-loom weavers, bricklayers' labourers, &c., &c., whose children are beggars or match-sellers in conjunction with their mothers. The crowds of beings that emerge from these dwellings every morning, are truly astonishing, and present very little variety, as to respectability of appearance: all are ragged, all are filthy, all are squalid. They separate to pursue their various [illegible] sitting up their dens till night, [illegible] as sole occupant. A great [illegible] r about the town and [illegible] r stealing, as the [illegible] little matters, such [illegible] &c., bringing back [illegible] heat or bread they [illegible] hese cells are the [illegible] ss, placed upon the [illegible] without drains, sub- [illegible] y overflowed, seldom [illegible] —every return of their inmates bringing [illegible] a farther accession of filth—they spee- [illegible] ome disgusting receptables of every spe- [illegible] vermin which can infest the human [illegible] domestic habits of these improvident crea- tures are vile in the extreme: carry their want of household decency, if possible, one step further than those which have just been described. The Irish cotter has brought with him his disgusting domestic companion the pig; for whenever he can scrape together a sufficient sum for the purchase of one of these animals, it becomes an inmate of his cellar.

It is here, too, that he displays his recklessness in another of his characteristic propensities—whiskey-drinking; an opportunity for the indulgence of which is furnished by the illicit distillers in his vicinity for a mere trifle. The disgraceful riots which are calling perpetually for the interference of the Police, are mainly attributable to this cause, and a return from the lock-ups would abundantly show how terrible are the outrages inflicted upon each other during these drunken brawls. Often, indeed, the whole population of a court, street, or entire district, forms a faction, in opposition to that of some other in the neighbourhood; and the cries of "O'Flanagan" and "M'Carthy," are as rife as in the heart of Connaught. When their passions are roused by intoxication, most severe and often bloody conflicts ensue between them, to the disturbance and degradation of the more peaceable inhabitants. Thus it appears that the inferior order of Irishmen have brought with them all their vices into the manufacturing districts, and aid powerfully by their example—independently of lowering the value of the labour of the English operative—the demoralization which marks his general character.

Mr. Gaskell is far from attributing the evils of the condition of the operatives to poverty—that is, to high prices and low wages. On the contrary, it would appear that the greatest portion of their earnings does not go in the procuring of shelter and subsistence. On the sums assigned, there is no doubt that a family might live in decency and comfort, were there not other elements in their condition which draw or drive them into vice and irregularity.

The small sum devoted to household purposes by the operative, may be determined with some accuracy, and it affords considerable information as to his habits. A family consisting of five persons may serve as an example, that being about the average number. This family will pay for rent, which includes taxes, 3*s.* a week for a cottage containing three rooms; and the different items of their expenditure will be somewhere as follows; tea, quarter of a pound, 1*s.* 2*d.*; coffee, half a pound, 10*d.*; bread 3*s.*; coals and candles, 1*s.*; animal food, 2*s.*; butter, soap, salt, and cheese, 2*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, 1*s.*; sugar, 1*s.* 6*d.*; milk, 3*d.*;—total, 16*s.* 3*d.* The allowance of the above articles is liberal, and certainly more than what the generality of families use. Against this must be placed the amount of their earnings, which when taken at the average rate of wages paid to manufacturing labourers, will be 10*s.* 6*d.* per head—total of wages, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; thus leaving a surplus of 1*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* for dress and other purposes.

We have given a very imperfect view of the various contents of this work; which at any rate as the means of suggesting sound opinions and striking facts, is well worthy of the attention of the reflective part of the public.—*Spectator, May* 25.

## STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

That there is something exceedingly alarming in the present state of public affairs, is a fact admitted by all except the sworn Ministerial partisans. It is not that we are threatened with any great external calamity, or that the springs of our domestic industry and commercial enterprise are relaxed or broken. Neither is the character of Englishmen changed from what it was a short time ago. We are not suddenly become an immoral or unreasonable people. But it is an undeniable fact, that the nation, as a whole, is uneasy and suspicious; and that large masses of the working classes are zealously, however ignorantly, disposed to seek in a change of our form of government a remedy for their discomfort. The reason of this is, that they have lost all confidence, not merely in the capacity, but in the desire of their rulers to better their condition. How far they are justified in denying the merit—the common, and frequently worthless merit—of good intentions to the Ministry, it is not necessary now to inquire. But the general belief of the working classes is, that the Government is leagued with the old Oligarchy in a design to oppress the People. The refusal of the Landed interest to repeal the House and Window tax, the pressure of which *they* scarcely feel, while they did not scruple to cripple the resources of Government by reducing the Malt-tax in order to obtain a trifling advance in their rents, rankles bitterly. It is believed, that the majority of the Reformed House of Commons cannot be depended upon in a struggle for the rights of the millions against the exclusive gains or privileges of the few. The working-people therefore seem not only to have lost all confidence in the Ministry (a matter of comparatively trifling importance), but they no longer confide in the great body of their Representatives in Parliament, by whom they consider themselves to have been betrayed and neglected. They are losing their faith in the virtues of representative government! That it is which makes the present state of affairs so exceedingly alarming.

That the Reformed Parliament would suffer three quarters of their first session to elapse without procuring any reduction of importance in our national expenditure, or any sensible relief from the burden of taxation, either by the removal or commutation of the most hurtful imposts, was not credible previous to its assembling. The prophecy, that after all we should gain no essential good from the Reform Bill, was considered a low Radical or Ultra-Tory croaking. Unreasonable expectations were certainly entertained, and these were sure to be disappointed; but have not the moderate and just anticipations of rational persons been also falsified? Have not the sagacious and clear-headed men of the middle classes, who have no interest in disorder, been sadly mortified and much exasperated by the proceedings of Parliament? Is not this feeling of anger and disappointment rapidly giving place, in these classes, to the far more dangerous one of indifference arising from disgust?

It is impossible that it should be otherwise. As long as Members of Parliament were returned by Borough patrons, it was reasonable to expect that they would neglect the interest of the commonalty. A reform in Parliament then, by which the "virtual" or mock should be converted into a real representation of the People, was considered a safe and strictly constitutional remedy for the palpable evil complained of. The disease was apparent, and the certain means of cure, it was supposed, within reach. These means were obtained; but no cure, we grieve to say, has been performed. A most dangerous and lamentable infatuation has laid hold of the Members of the House of Commons. It is an insult to common sense to maintain that, as a body, they really represent the feelings and wishes of their constituents. Every opportunity that occurs is seized by the electors to exhibit their marked disapprobation of the conduct of those whom they returned with confiding delight last November. Our sheet-anchor has given way: the Reformed Parliament has proved unfaithful. We have no security that it will originate any measure, or refuse to reverse any vote, which may prove unpalatable to the Ministry. It is downright mockery to style it independent.

What, then, is to be done? There is a large class, whose number, if not their influence, thanks to the mismanagement of our rulers, is widely and rapidly extending, who call aloud for further organic changes. To this cry we have been steadily opposed—at least until a fair trial had been accorded to the new system. It is undeniable, that at the last election five sixths of the members of the House of Commons were freely chosen. If these men had done their duty, the inutility of further organic changes would have been taken for granted. The reverse being the case, the cry for further change has gained depth and strength.

We have not, we are persuaded, exaggerated the dangerous importance of that spirit of discontent with the existing state of things, and of dissatisfaction with the measures of Government, which we have stated to pervade the great masses of the nation. In corroboration of our fears on this subject, we have a private letter from one to whom we frequently owed most accurate information—as all England was indebted to his patriotic activity in another sphere—during the agitation of the Reform Bill. The following passage contains the deliberate opinions of one whose sagacity, acuteness, information, and experience of men and affairs at the present juncture, are equalled by very few, and we will venture to assert, surpassed by none.

"I do not like the aspect of public affairs. We shall soon be in the hands of *real* Destructives, I fear. For I can see no existing combination of public men to succeed the Administration. It is impossible that a People's Ministry can live with the Court and the House of Lords. In the meanwhile, the bulk of the non-electors are becoming throughout the country more Democratic in their opinions, and Ultra in their aim. We can have no change in the *form* of the British Government without an annihilation of public credit; and the mass see not that the temple would fall upon them if the pillars of our paper currency were shaken. Alas! I like not the prospect. Times are approaching when enlightened men will have little influence with the public, and little power of averting evil. So think I. Still I think, the Ministry will survive the session,—barring unforeseen events. They *may* yet retrieve. The House of Commons is not so bad, in my estimation, as some consider it. A bold and sensible Minister could lead and command it in all things useful. Will the Cabinet open its eyes? Will it do so in *time*? Never had a party such an opportunity—such means of popularity, and of effecting substantial reforms! I am sick of agitation—hopeless of its effects, and shall concern myself less in public matters."

We fear that the melancholy forebodings of our correspondent are too well founded: we are certain that he attributes the dangers of our present situation to the true source—the incapacity of the Ministers. They have thrown away their opportunities, and neglected "their means of popultariy and of effecting substantial reforms." So palpably has been their mismanagement from the very commencement—so utterly unprepared were they to meet the Representatives of the Nation—that now, in the fourth month of the session, their advocates are compelled to defend them upon the ground of their good intentions, and the numerous *enquiries* which they have instituted into the condition of the several classes and interests in the country. But instead of enquiring, the Government ought, on the more important of those questions, to have been prepared to *act*—to act with consistent vigour; and on all of them it ought to have taken the lead and not waited to be driven. But granting that the questions which pressed upon the attention of Government were so varied and important that it would have been unreasonable to expect them to come forward at once with plans matured in very point for their settlement, still they might at least have shown what they intended to do. Had they done this—*looking to our social state as a whole*—they would have carried the whole community along with them as cordial helpers, and those who are now furious with disappointment would have "possessed themselves in patience."—*Spectator, May* 18.

## SKETCHES IN GREECE AND TURKEY.

This is a charming volume, for it embraces both the useful and the beautiful. It is rightly named Sketches: we are favoured with outlines and a few glowing colours—details only here and there; but the effect is magnificent. The writer visited Greece with the old *gusto*: he had a spirit of adventure, a fine temper a rich relish for both nature and character. It is not a book that he has written: it is, as he truly says, a collection of sketches—few, but striking, distinct, vivid, and full of meaning. In a few pages the present state of Greece is set before us as in a panorama in fact: the last intelligence to be relied on in any form is communicated in this volume. The Sketches are various; they are taken from many and distant parts; and the figures introduced are those of the most influential personages in this distracted community. Our readers will thank us for a few features, such as will bear dismemberment.

The first extract contains a portion of the sketch of the general state of Greece—

The state of Greece at present is melancholy and wretched beyond the power of fancy to exaggerate. With the single exception of Napoli di Romania, the actual seat of Government, every town and village on the mainland—I do not speak hyperbolically—is in ruins; Athens, Corinth, and Tripolitza, are almost utterly swept away. In many cities the people supply the place of their ruined habitations with temporary hovels of straw or mud; refusing to build more solid dwellings till they have security that their labour will not be thrown away. Others live in tents of the rudest construction, while many have no better shelter than the walnut or the fig-tree. Few, if any, of the chiefs are able to support their followers; and since the death of Capo d'Istrias, the soldiers have had no pay because the Government has had no revenue. Pillage therefore, is their only resource; they wrest from the miserable peasents the little they possess; the cultivation of the ground has in consequence nearly ceased; and all are now reduced to the most meagre and scanty subsistence. A little bread—when they are fortunate enough to procure it—an onion, a few olives, and occasionally even the softer part of the thistle, form the daily nourishment of this impoverished and exhausted people. Add to this, that the country is at the mercy of a needy and ferocious soldiery, who exercise on the unresisting peasantry every species of outrage, licence, and rapacity, and the picture is painfully complete. I speak of nothing I have not seen. There is no temptation to exaggerate—and the condition of Greece admits of no exaggeration.

We are now entitled to hope that a speedy termination will be put to this terrible state of affairs. The arrival of Prince Otho is ardently desired by all parties and by every class. The Greeks look to him with enthusiasm as a sort of saviour, who is to bring healing under his wings—who will apply a panacea to all their sufferings and distractions. His task will be a laborious one, and must be executed with judgment and diligence; but he has every encouragement to exertion, and every prospect of success.

A truly Grecian abode—

The traveller who visits Albania must be satisfied with, and thankful for, whatever accommodations it may please Providence to provide him withal; and must not grumble even if occasionally he should find none at all. The first evening on our landing, we were hospitably received by some Albanians who farmed a little isolated custom house on the shore; they assigned us our share of a small room or loft above the stable, and showed us every attention in their power. Being the first of their nation we had seen, their wild but eminently handsome countenances, their long black hair flowing down their shoulders, their large, shaggy, white capote, their voluminous kilts, or *fustinelle*, of white linen, reaching to the knees, their broad girdle, containing dagger, pistols, ramrod, and inkstand, (which last must have been surprised to find itself in such company), and the *ensemble* of their costume and appearance, afforded us much matter for interesting observation. They seemed to take equal pleasure in examining our persons and accoutrements; and after we had mutually gratified our curiosity, we spread our mattresses in a corner, and lay down to sleep. Five of these savages slumbered around us, though the room was somewhat diminutive for so large a number; and a lamp was left faintly burning on the table. The wind entered our dormitory between every board of the floor, and almost every stone in the wall; the horses and mules kept up an incessant kicking and squealing below us; the moon intruded her rays through the broken tiles, which were substituted for a real roof; and when day appeared, the light broke in upon us (to use an expression of Mr. Burke's), "not through well-contrived apertures and windows, but through gaps and chinks,—through the yawning chasms of our ruin."

Vonitza, and the residence of General Pisa, a Neapolitan exile, who has greatly distinguished himself in fighting the battles of the Greeks—

This town, which now consists of a few straw hovels and a dilapidated fortress, is situated in the recess of a small and beautiful bay, richly wooded, and with one or two picturesque lakes in its vicinity. The fortress, which, though in a ruinous condition is highly important from its situation, was at this time commanded by General Pisa, a noble Neapolitan exile, who, immediately on our landing, sent down to welcome us, and to request that we would visit him in the fort. We gladly accepted the invitation: as we cast our eyes upon the straw huts [illegible] us, in search of a night's lodging, we saw [illegible] into which an English beggar would have w[illegible] to enter.

We wound slowly up the commanding [illegible] vation on which the fort is situated; and [illegible] entered its decaying walls, a part of the [illegible] which had been disciplined in th[illegible] style, presented arms, and their [illegible] ed us up a falling staircase of [illegible] head-quarters [illegible] of a single ro[illegible] two window[illegible]

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no chimney, for the smoke curled in slow volumes along the roof till it made its exit by the door. The only furniture which adorned the room consisted of a deal table and two wooden benches; and in one corner were a couple of boards, which, with a deer-skin and a blanket, composed the general's bed. Here he had been stationed for three years; subsisting, equally with his soldiers, on the munitions of war,—subject to constant attacks from the Roumeliote party,—his health ruined and his spirit broken under the united influence of malaria, hardship, and anxiety,—and repeatedly soliciting his recall, but unable to obtain from a needy and selfish Government the slightest compliance with his wishes.

A Greek chieftain—

The Hydriotes are remarkbly good sailors and this boat was the best manned I have seen. The men were all dressed in their island costume, which is simple and becoming. A waistcoat and jacket of olive-coloured cloth, neatly embroidered round the edge, a board voluminous sash or shawl, fastened round the waist, short full trousers of cotton stuff, generally blue or brown, white stockings always clean, and European shoes constitute their attire. The whole is surmounted by the red wollen cap, which is the unvarying heard-dress of all ranks in Greece.

As we reached the Chateau de Roumelie, General Giavella, the generalissimo of western Greece under the Capo d'Istrian Government, walked down to the shore with all his officers and attendants to welcome us. His reception was in the highest degree polite and cordial, and a scene of m re rude magnificence than his party and encampment presented, I have seldom beheld. Every one was dressed in the full Albanian costume except the general himself, who was splendidly attired in a sort of mixed fashion between the Greek and Turkish. He was also the only unarmed man of the party, the others all wearing the silver-mounted yataghans and pistols of the country. The army was encamped in the adjoining fields, and the general's quarters consisted of a small hut of wood, constructed, like all the Grecian dwellings, for a merely temporary purpose, and as usual totally unfinished. Hither he conducted us when the first greetings were over.

Giavella is one of the most interesting characters which have been elicited by the excitment of the revolution. A suliote by birth and son the brave hero and heroine who so long defended their mountain strongholds against the celeberated Albanese tyrant; he inherits the indomitable spirit and uncalculating bravery of his country and his parents. He is now about forty years of age, low in stature, but remarkbly well made; his back hair flows down upon his shoulders after the manner of his tribe, and his dark eye and handsome features have an habitual expression of gaiety and liveliness which is very pleasing, mingled with a something which bespeaks great occasional excitability. Brave to excess, noble, kind-hearted and indefatigable, he has always heen one of the most influential and important leaders in the Greek cause, and is a general favourite with his conntrymen. Even those most opposed to him in politics, I have heard speak of him with tenderness and respect.

Modern Corinth stands foremost in the list of bygone notorieties—

My companion and I landed, and pursued our way to Corinth over field and marshes whitened with the bones and skulls of the horses and men who had fallen in the revolutionary war. I never beheld a more desolate and gloomy spectacle than the town presented on our first arrival. We trod for many hundred yards over an undistinguishable heap of ruins, here and there ennobled by an ancient capital or the fragment of a granite column, intermingled with the meaner remains of yesterday. When we entered the interior of the town, the scene was nearly similar; there was no where any sign of human existence; here and there a wet and solitary dog prowled about the deserted streets, and was in no way disturbed at our approach; the houses were all barricaded, and the wooden windows closely shut; and the rain was drizzling down as darkly and despairingly as on a November Sunday in London. We thought we had arrived at some city of the dead.

At length three men, armed to the teeth, put their heads out of a window as we passed, and asked our business. We replied that we were English officers, bearing despatches for the resident at Napoli, and wished to be conducted to the governor; at the same time inquiring the meaning of the total desolation which reigned around us. They informed us that the Roumeliotes, with Grivas at their head, had the previous day crossed the Isthmus, where they had been met by the troops of Capo d'Istrias,—that after two hours' fighting, in which, as it appeared, little damage had been done, the latter had been totally defeated,—that the Roumeliotes had pursued them into Corinth, and, between the two, the town had been completely sacked; that all the inhabitants had fled into the citadel with as many of their effects as they could carry away: and, finally, that the Roumeliotes had marched upon Argos and taken it, and would immediately proceed to invest Nauplia. We requested our informants to conduct us to the governor, who, with the rest of the Corinthians, was in the Acrocorinthos. We toiled up this vast and precipitous rock, without any leisure to admire the grandeur of its situation, or the singularity of its form. We found it, as we expected, unprisoned, and worse fortified, and crowed [illegible]—women and girls, old men and children, cattle, poultry, firewood, and articles of clothing, scattered about in all directions; the whole forming a scene of most picturesque confusion. After a short delay, we were conducted to the governor, a fine, manly, dignified man of the first water. We [illegible] to him, and requested [illegible] the boat, and carry us to Napoli di Romania. He stated the difficulties by which he was surrounded, but said he would endeavour to supply us on the morrow, if we wished to continue our journey, but that the road would be very unsafe. He advised us strongly to remain in the citadel all night, and not think of returning to our bark, as, from the extremely unsettled state of the neighbourhood, we ran great risk in venturing down after sunset. But we had left our despatches on board—the Acropolis looked any thing but inviting—we were very wet and uncomfortable—and resolved to encounter the risk.—*Spectator, May* 11.

## MISCELLANEA.

NATIVES OF PATAGONIA.—When set on shore I had nearly a mile to walk to the Indians; and the two first that I beheld were a male and female, sitting quietly on a bank. The man was apparently about forty-five, and the woman about forty; he was distinguished by a large broad head, a very smooth face, and angular check bones, without either eyebrows or beard; the nose was flat, and the nostrils dilated; the eyes were small, dark, and sunken; the hair was exceedingly black and dishevelled; a small strip of coloured guanacoe-skin was bound round the top of the head, confining a single ostrich-feather which waved over his right shoulder, and also partially confined the hair: but notwithstanding this ligature, it hung down on each side of his face, in wild disorder, as low as the breast. The complexion was dark olive, or rather it had a copper-coloured greasy look. He was of a particularly robust make, and about six feet three inches in height; his mouth was remarkably capacious, the lips thick and protruding, and the angles of the mouth contracted excessively, which gave him (notwithstanding a certain vacant stare, which I afterwards observed was peculiar to them all) a ferocity of look not at all inducing a wish for a farther acquaintance; that kind of expression which makes you regret being unarmed. He surveyed me with a peculiar scrutiny, as did the old lady likewise; she seemed to have a much greater share of good-nature than the man, and I therefore offered her a piece of biscuit, which she took between her fore-finger and thumb, and at first nibbled it with all the delicacy and grace of a boarding-school miss; she then became less polite, and crammed her mouth to an overflow. I did not offer any to the man, and kept my eye upon him to observe if he appeared displeased at the neglect; he seemed to take no notice. I then gave him a few pieces, which he placed very carelessly in the palm of his hand, and whipped them into his mouth in a twinkling. I could not help remarking the facility and satisfaction with which he cranched the biscuit. The teeth of both were even and white, and well calculated to grind the 'hard tack' which I had given them, and the noise they both made while thus employed resembled the turning of a coffee-grinder. The old lady at this time smiled very pleasantly, and struck up a tune, her head jogging about as if it had been stuck upon wires. I cannot say 'they were the sweetest notes I ever heard,' for I did not imagine nature could be guilty of such wild, incoherent, and unmeaning sounds: she seemed so pleased, that I stepping up to her, and taking hold of her hand, which asked her if she could speak Spanish, to which interrogatory she made no reply, but continued her song. On my nearer approach, I found she was not scented, as Don Quixote asks, 'like some curious glover,' but had, as Sancho Panza observes, 'rather a rammish smell,' which I found proceeded from an old guanacoe-skin in which she was encircled, and a raw piece of young guanacoe, which she seemed to prize very much, as it was fastened by a string close round her naked waist, and concealed under the guanacoe-skin, which was her only covering.—*Macdowall's Voyage to Patagonia.*

EASY DISPLAY OF PUBLIC VIRTUE.—Old Marlborough says, that when Lord Bath found he could not get the Privy-seal, he begged that at least they would offer it to him, and upon his honour he would not accept it, but would plead his vow of never taking a place; in which he says they humoured him.—*Walpole.*

The grand review of the household troops took place yesterday morning in Hyde Park, in honour of the Duke of Orleans. Their Majesties, accompanied by the Dukes of Orleans, Brunswick, Wellington, Prince George of Cambridge, and a numerous military *cortege* arrived on the ground at 11 o'clock. The troops, consisting of the three regiments of Foot Guards, two regiments of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards Blue, 17th Lancers, 6th Dragoon Guards, and two parks of artillery, were drawn up in line, and received their Majesties by a royal salute. After going through several evolutions the troops marched off the ground. On the return of the Duke of Wellington to Apsley House he was enthusiastically cheered by the people, who followed him to his own residence, crying "long live the Duke of Wellington," which compliment his grace acknowledged by saluting.

CROKER'S ILL-BREEDING—January 26. Mr. * * * * * called on me. He applied for an interview, stating himself to be————. It was his purpose to ask information relative to the navy boards of the United Sates, and other matters pertaining to the civil organization of our marine. He talked a good deal. Sometimes his remarks were more full than the mere desire for information seemed to call. A foolish rumour was in town of Bonaparte's escape from St. Helena, the rumour adding that a fast-sailing American schooner had been in the plot. This led him to speak of [illegible] the American navy. He [illegible] with sufficient complaisance, [illegible] with an allusion to the action [illegible] sapeake and Shannon. That, [illegible] ought to be considered, he the [illegible] trial of the naval prowess of the two countries, frigate to frigate. I did not argue with him. He soon left me, after the somewhat singular topics it had been his pleasure to indulge in. It was the first and only time it had been my lot to hear any broached in England not suited to the good feelings of conversation, though, certainly, I experienced no uneasiness.—*Rush's Narrative of a Residence at the Court of London.*

VISIT TO THE NEW CEMETERY.—The new London Cemetery is situate at Kensall Green, on the Harrow Road, a mile and a half from Paddington Church. It consists of about forty-six acres of ground, on a gentle rise, bounded on one side by the high-road and on the other by the Grand Junction Canal. It is enclosed by a lofty brick wall, excepting on that side next the Canal, where a dwarf wall with high iron railing allows an unobstructed view of the country beyond. The view is extensive and picturesque, and takes in the suberbs from Paddington Kensington Gardens, Bayswater, Notting Hill, &c. as far as Richmond. The ground has been consecrated, and a temporary chapel erected, from which it takes the oddly sounding title of "All Souls' Cemetery"—it being a place of interment for *all bodies.* A portion of ground, unconsecrated, has been added, for the reception of the bodies of Jews and others who object to the burial-service of the Church of England. The ground is tastefully laid out in walks, with plantations of shrubs interspersed; and those in the immediate vicinity of the chapel are bordered with yew, cedar, and other evergreens. A row of trees and shrubs screens the wall all round, except where a portion of it forms the back of a colonnade, extending above a range of vaults. The vaults under the colonnade are separate, and open from above. There are, adjoining these, a double row of bricked vaults, divided by a high and narrow passage of communication. This passage is entered by a flight of steps: but the body is lowered down from an aperture in the roof, upon a truck, on which it is moved to the vault destined to receive it. These vaults will contain six or twelve coffins, respectively; other cells will be constructed to contain only one. Immediately after the first body is deposited, the front of the vault is built up, leaving a doorway also closed with brick. The tablets recording the names, &c. of individuals interred in these vaults, will be fixed against the wall under the colonnade. The colonnade and vaults will be extended along the wall from time to time, according to the demand for these places of sepulture. The open ground is appropriated to separate vaults and graves; plots may be purchased for that purpose; or bodies may be deposited in unpurchased ground. All the bodies deposited in vaults must be enclosed in lead; those interred in purchased graves need not; those in unpurchased graves may not. The expenses for ground, fees, &c. are very much lower than ordinary. An arrangement has been made, by which the parson of the parish whence the person buried is brought, receives a proportion of the burial fee. This is perhaps right; at any rate it is politic. It was in contemplation to facilitate the removal of bodies from remote parts of the town, by establishing a funeral-barge on the canal, and carriage for the corpse, which should also accomdate the mourners; but the opposition of the worshipful company of undertakers was feared, and the project is for the present abandoned. We regret this; for nothing can be more absurd and tasteless than the present fashion of funeral pageantry; and there is no abuse more monstrous than the system of charging extravagantly for this idle pomp. The solemnity of the occasion scarcely suppresses a smile at the ludicrous appearance of the persons forming the procession. We think, however, that means of conveyance from distant parts of the town should be provided by the company, for what would otherwise be walking funerals. In cases where a hearse and coaches were employed, a mile or two would make little difference. It will take some time to form cemeteries in other parts of the suburbs, and the distance from one end of the town to the outskirts of the other would be an insuperable objection to persons in humble circumstances. For the present, the new cemetery is likely to be aristocratic on this account. The company will not object to this; because the more wealthy the parties, the more costly may be the monuments erected. We had written *ornamental;* but money does not always purchase taste. We fear that in this respect indeed the London cemetery will present a striking contrast to that of Pere la Chaise.

A TRUE TORY PORTRAIT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—He who never enounces an implicit proposition—who in his most elaborate speeches toils for nothing so laboriously as to avoid grappling with the principle of the question in debate, guards himself effectually against ever being committed to any set of opinions that can exclude him from the career of ambition—again, he who looks for his reward to the huzzas of crowds or the cheers of Parliament, can in no possible way put out his modicum of talent to such good account as by rendering his speeches and his life a riddle. Let us upon this point make way for the great master in the science of English Parliamentary politics, Edmund Burke; who, speaking of Mr. Charles Townsend, describes the art and the artificers who, notwithstanding this great man's pious hopes, have, we lament to say, their representatives amongst themselves. "He had observed (indeed it could not escape him) that several persons, infinitely his inferiors in all respects, had formed themselves considerable in this [illegible] method alone. They were a race [illegible] God the species is extinct) [illegible] rose in their place, no man [illegible] from any known adherence [illegible] or to principles; from any order or system in their politics; or from any sequel or connexion in their ideas, what part they were going to take in any debate. It is astonishing how much this uncertainty, especially at crimes, called the attention of all parties on such men. All eyes were fixed on them, all ears open to hear them; each party gaped, and looked alternately for their vote almost to the end of their speeches. While the House hung in this uncertainty, now the *hear hims rose from this side—now they rebellowed from the other; and that party to whom they fell at length from their tremulous and dancing balance, always received them in a tempest of applause.* The fortune of such men was a temptation too great to be resisted by one, to whom a single whiff of incense withheld, gave much greater pain than he received delight in the clouds of it, which daily rose about him from the prodigal superstition of innumerable admirers. He was a candidate for contradictory honours; and his great aim was *to make those agree in admiration of him who never agreed in any thing else.*" It is thus that a temporary Parliamentary popularity is obtained; and by a process of accretion, a succession of temporary popularities, constitutes a Parliamentary leader—a statesman—one to whom a nation looks up. Opinion at first exalts him to an idol, and in a little time he is gilded, and magnified by offerings, into something more worthy of distinction. To him all suggestions are made; the knowledge, the genius, the industry of his partisans, are placed under contribution to him; though his mind is inaccessible to all. He has the power of arranging the campaign or the battle, so as to bring out his own advantages in most striking relief. For him the ever ready *cheer* of his party is at hand; he is the lord of their thoughts and their voices, no less than of their votes; and through this delusive haze, he seems a giant to the public eye.—*Standard.*—

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.—The produce of the duty on silver plate has averaged about £70,000 per annum since 1816; on gold plate £5000 per annum, for the last ten years. It is curious that in the year 1825, so notable for fictitious prosperity the quantity of gold and silver plate unstamped was about a half greater than usual. The duty on silver plate is 1s. 6d. per ounce, from which it appears that about 9,300,000 ounces, or 770,000 pounds troy of silver, are annually converted into plate in this country. The quantity of gold consumed in the same way is about 6000 ounces annually.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—This railway is supposed to be 112½ miles long, and rise 256 feet. The different levels require one rise of 315 feet in 15 miles, or 11 minutes only. There will be ten tunnels, and two lines, six feet distant, with [illegible] places for turning out. It will pass under Primrose Hill, by Watford, Northampton, and Kilsby, entering Warwickshire near Farnborough. For 15 miles it will pass through clay; for 19, chalk; 20, marl and clay; 16, lias marl; and 24½, red marl and sand-stone; the travelling rate will be 20 miles an hour, and the distance be performed in 5½ hours, or between breakfast and dinner. A similar railway is in progress from Birmingham to Warrington, of 4½ hour's distance.—*Hereford Journal.*

FEES.—The amount of fees received in the Treasury for the year ending 1832 was £14,048 17s 11d, the whole of which was applied in the payment of the established salaries of the department. In the Home-office the amount of fees for the same period was £15,193 7s 4d; the allowance from the Post-office, as a compensation formerly enjoyed by the clerks of this office for franking newspapers to Ireland, £1,250, and half the profits of the *London Gazette* in 1831, £3,638 3s 9d. The whole amount was expended between the fee funds of the Foreign and Colonial offices, and the payment of the salaries of the Home Department. The fees in the Foreign office were £10,645 0s. 10d, expended in a similar manner. The fees in the Colonial Department £10,376, 6s 6d; expended of which, in ries in the establishment, £10,071 5 The fees received in the Privy Council o were £14,814 5s 2d, almost entirely on a count of fees received on the release of ves sels from quarantine during the cholera.

BLACKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—I have seen several *black* gentlemen riding in their carriages, some of them much respected and very respectable. Coloured people are in great abundance here, and there is no slavery, nor the least appearance of it. Yesterday forenoon, when on my way to the post-office, I saw a lady right ahead, tall and graceful in her form and movements, with a grand Leghorn bonnet, fashionable summer dress, &c. &c. I quickened my pace a little, and beheld a human face of the purest ebony; black, as the ace of spades! They speak of equality in this country, but it is in Upper Canada that it can be seen in all its glory. There is a man of colour, a barber and hairdresser in our town of York, named Butler; he is married to a coloured woman respectable, well-behaved pe and punctual in their d course, a black family trading equal-right- they keep *white* men rope to wait upon ren. This is turnin erons, and fairly b ebony-hearted slave-h *ts of Canada and the*

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRI by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press Church-line, where all communications addres the EDITOR, are received.